WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1886.

"EX-PRESIDENT DAVIS."

ANOTHER GRAND OVATION AND AN-OTHER PATRIOTIC (7) SPEECH.

Indignation in the North-Mass Meeting at Albany-Treason Is Odious!"It Is Too Soon to Forget Treason

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 29 .- The capitol grounds at 11 o'clock to-day pre-sented an animated scene. The whole hilltop and premiees were covered with people gathered to witness the laying of the cornerstone of the confederate monument, or, as some expressed it, "The official burial of the confederacy." The skies above were cloudless, and pleasant breezes wafted the breath of flowers from the city. The foundation of the monument only was

foundation of the monument only was ready, presenting a surface of thirty-five feet square. Near at hand stood the cornerstone, on which, in raised letters, was the inscription, "Cornerstone laid by ex-President Jefferson Davis, April 29, 1886." Opposite this was a large platform for the speakers. The procession formed in front of the Exchanga Hotel. Mr. Davis, his daughter, ex-Gov. Watts, and Hon. H. C. Tompkins, chairman of the committee of arrangements, were in a carriage drawn by four white horses, each led by a negro in livery. The next carriage contained Gen. and Mrs. Gordon, his daughter, and Mrs. Clement C. Clay, and was surrounded by survivors of the 6th Alabama and other confederate veterans.

survivors of the 6th Alabama and other confederate veterans.

The procession was preceded by a cavalry and artillery escort, and was further made up of other local military, the Uniform Kauk Knights of Pythias, grand commanderies of Knights Templar, and Masonic bodies from different parts of the state. The demonstrations along the route were senthusiastic as they were yesterday. The ex-president was, as is usual wherever the people catch sight of him, cheered enthusiastically. He took his seat with the committee of the Memorial Association behind him, Mrs. Gordon, the Misses Davis and Gordon on his left, Gen. Gordon on his right. Ex-Gov. Watts, officers of the Gith Alabama, and others were on the platform. The 6th regiment was present also, as were this trustees of the Soldiers' Montement Association.

ment Association.

Ex-Gov. Watts, presiding officer of the occasion, opened the exercises with reterences to the importance of calling down the benediction of heaven upon the occasion, and requested the Rev. Mr. Andrew, pastor of the M. E. Church, to pray. The prayer was earnest and simple.

Ex-Gov. Watts then introduced Mr. Davis.

Davis.

The scene as Mr. Davis arose and grasped the hand of his old attorney general was very affecting. It was some moments before he could proceed, as the cheers were again and again repeated. When there was sufficient quiet

MR. DAVIS SAID :

Was sufficient quiet

Mi. DAVIS SAID;

It is deeply gratifying to me to be presented to you by one on whom I leaned for advice when advice was wanting; whose stern qualifics always made me sure that the judgment he was drawing came from the bottom of his heart. When you called him away the place was missing which he once filted, and I have always desired to lay my hand upon him again. [Applause.] Thus it was when we met the other night, after years of separation. Sorre people in the room gave a sardonic smile to see two old weather-bouten men embrace. But our hearts were young, though our beast were old. Associated here with so many memories thrilling and tender, I have felt that it was dang rous for ne to attempt to speak to you as my heart would pro apt me. Not that I am always treasuring up bitterness against any one, but I am overflowing with love and atmiration for our beloved people. [Applause.] To avoid, therefore, anything which might be prompt dby the fullnuss of my beart, for I believe I am case-hardened in that counting on hone-filtenthip, which leaves me very little to fea.—[applause]—for the purpose of guarding others rather than myself, I have prepared some notes that I might read when would not contain any hing that would be constructive or huntant.

[A voice: "Go on, say what you like; you are in the home of your friends."]

My friends, partners in Joy and in sorrow. In trials and in suffering, I have come to join you in the performance of a sacred task; in lay the foundation of a moument at the cradle of the confederate government which shall commended the first of their sires, wen in the war of the revolution, the state sovereignty, freedom, independence, which was left us as an inheritance to their peeterity forever. These rights, the compacts of union, were formed, not to desire, but the better to preserve and servers.

rights of their sires, won in the war of the revcontion, the state sovereignty, freedom, independence, which was left us as an inheritsince to their posterity forever. These rights,
the compacts of union, were formed, not to destroy, but the better to preserve and perpetuste. Who so denies this cannot have attentively read the articles of confederation or the
constitution of the United States, the latter
formed and designed the better to effect the
purpose of the first. It is not my surpose to
dwell upon this events of the war. They were
laid before you yesferday by that great soldler
in so able a manner as to require no supplements from me. They were laid before you by
one who, like Æness. "Civited quorum vidi et
misma pars int." Gen. John B. Gordon was
the soldler who, when our times seemed darkcut at Petersburg, was selected by his chieflain,
Lee, as the best man to load the charge to repel
take besieging army; to make a sortle and altack in flant and reverse; to double up Grant's
army, and, if I may say so in his presence
here, be fulled, but his failure was due to the
failure of his guides to carry him where he
proposed to go. Again that man and gallant
soldler was the man upon whom Lee called at
Appomatox when he wanted to know
whether it was possible to break the
line that obstructed his retreat toward
the mountains of Virginia. He answered
that it was imposable; that, after four years of
hard fighting, his division was worn down to a
franzile. It being then impossible to break
the line that obstructed his retreat could
not be broken, he said there was nothing to do
that surrender. Be it remembered that Lee
was not the man who contemplated airronder
as long as he had the power to fight or surrender, and when he came to the last moment
of surrender, he said there was nothing to surrender, and when he came to the last moment
of surrender, he and the power to fight or surrendering, but Gen. Grant: "I have
come to treat with you for the purpose of aurrendering, but Gen. Grant: "I ha

your Edelity, and pay God to give you grace to suffer and be strong.

When your children's children shall ask, "What means this monument?" there will be the enduring answer: "It commemorates the deeds of Alabame's sons who died that your failters in the war for independence left you," Alabama asserted the right proofatmed in the declaration of independence as belonaing to every people. But found that the compact of the "nion had been broken on one side and was therefore annulled; that the government of the United States did not answer the ends which it was marked, and with others of like mind proceeded to form a new confoderacy, organizing its powers the language of the declaration of independence in such form as seemed to them likely to affect their safety and happiness. This was not revolution, because the state government, having charge of all domestic affairs, both of person and property, remained unchanged. To call it revolution is agross solecism applace, as soverelgus never rebel, and as only soverelens as nor and the state government, having charge of sell domestic affairs, both of person and property, remained unchanged. To call it revolution is algress solection applicated, as sovereigns never rebel, and as only sovereigns can form a national league, and if the states had not been sovereigns, there could not have been a compact of Union. [Applause.] That the south did not

anticipate, much tess desire, war, is shown by
the absence of orepartition for it as well as rethe absence of orepartition for it as well as rethe absence of preparty niway held the
defeated responsible for the war, but when
passion shall have subsided and reason shall
have resumed her dominion, it must be decided that the general sovermuch has no onsitutional power to corre a state at it. It as
mational and constitutional right. (Applacus.)
From the early part or the century there had
been prophecies and threats or a dissolution or
the Union. These began at the north on the
question of preserving the balance of power and
diminuted turing the off of war was
waged for the protection of sallow
rights. In the course of years,
the balance of power passed to the north, and
that power was so used that the south, despairing of the peacerul enjoyment of their countidraw from it, this without injury to their late
resociates. Theright to withdraw was denied,
and the north was ready for war. The distant matering of the sorm was readily anderstood by the people of Alabama. Oraviand the north was ready for war. The distant matering of the sorm was readily anderstood by the people of Alabama. Oravimire and beardless boys, at lupreparted
of the burt upon their hones. It requirted no Demontheras to arouse them
to the duty of resisting the invaders.
No Patric Henry to prepare hum, for
the alternative of "Liberty or Doath," it
was the benopic, and headers, which leaves. Yet
it clieve there were very few who did not
regret the necessity which left them no alternative between fighting for horie stateor against
it. Mothers, wives, and daughters, choking
hack their solv, cheesed from the ranks,
"Sort sur le champ dronners," Long very
long would the list winch would contain the
removal of the greated from the ranks,
"Sort sur le champ dronners," Long very
long would be unjust to the many. They are
sell-totions had with the would contain the
removal of the procession to them the tolibration of the process

INDIGNATION IN THE NORTH.

and decorations are abundant.

INDIGNATION IN THE NORTH.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 29.—The full text of the call issued for the mass meeting tonight, to protest against the ceremonies at Moutgomery, Als., is as follows:

To ALL Who Belleve in Preserving the Crime, and all who sustained and encouraged these who fought for the preservation of the Union, and all who sustained and encouraged these who fought in that bloody but glorious contest for human liberty, to meet at the assembly chamber at 50 clock this evening, and to indie in demandation of the resurrection of Jeff Davis from the oblivion to which a loyal and patricular to the proper had consigned him. We invite them to protest cigainst the giornication of dialoyal deeds and men, the revival of sentiments repugnant to those who fought for the Union, abhorrent to the loyal morth, and unbecoming to the subligated south. It is to soon to forget the sufferings and sacrifices of a loyal people; it is too soon to forget treason and traiters, however much we may lorgive them. Let us units to repeat the resolve of Abraham Lincoln on the battledel of Gettysburg. "That these deed shall not have died in value that this ration, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government by the people and for the people shall not perish from this earth."

The above was signed by Gen. H. A. Barnum, of New York, post department commande: G. A. E.; Maj. George H. Treadwell, Albany; Capt. I. R. Balley, Batavia, and others, all of the Union army.

"The meeting called this afternoon to meet in the assembly chamber to express indig-

THEASON IS ODIOUS."

The meeting called this afternoon to meet in the assembly chamber to express indignation at the reception to Mr. Davis in Moutgomery, and his speech on that occasion, was called to order this evening. There was a large audience. Gen. Henry A. Barnum called the meeting to order and moved that Speaker Husted, of the assembly, be called to the chair. This was done.

Gen. Barnum, introducing ion. Husted said he needed no introduction. He was loyal and faithful to the cause of the Union, and did all that he could to sustain the freemen of the north in their long and hard struggle for victory.

Speaker Husted then addressed the meeting as follows:

Laddes and Gentlemen: For the couriesy embedded in this compliment. It reader and

Speaker Husted then addressed the mosting as follows:

LADES AND GENTLEMEN: For the courte sy embodied in this compliment, I tender you my most heartful t vanks. This meeting has been called to give expression to the indignation fell at the action which has been taken in Moulgomery, Ale., and to show to the people of the Union that as this city was among the first to send troops to the front in the war of the rebellion, so it is the first to denounce a renewal of the principles on which that war was fought in 18d. Jefterson Davis declared war. When I say Jefterson Davis, I ray what I mean. The people of the south made no desiration. It was made by the archeouspirator of them all, seconded by the senators who followed him from the capitot. The people of the south were dragooned. The war was begun, coulined, and we supposed it was ended when Hobert E. Lee laid down his arms. But now the principles are reassated, and the loyal citizens of Albany meet here to night to sclare a renewal of fillar relations and loyalty. When he made these assertions Jeff Davis committed a greater crime than when he declared war. I say that neither he nor any other man, in view of the grand results strained by the bloody war of the rebellion, has any right to make such assertions, and we are prepared to meet them in the forum, in the Chirch, in the second effects and at the come it.

Gen. Barrum then introduced the following:

come it.

Gen. Barnum then introduced the following:

Preofeed, That treason is odious; that the Union of the United States of America and the liberty which the American principle of popular government illustrates, is worth the blood of all loyal citizens of our beloved country.

In moving the adoption of this resolution Gen. Barnum said that yesterday, in southern elimes, he, upon whose garments I see, in blood-red status, the sacrifice of a loyal and disloyal people, was feted and honored. The city of Albany mourns to-day the men who went down to glorious graves at the beheat of this man who was received with so much honor yesterday. I am here to-day to say that these men did not die that now the people shall put flowers in his pathway, and make him the central figure of the world. I believe, my fellow-citizens, that this meeting is the first of a series that will be held throughout the length and breadth of this land to declare, in the words of Gen. Sherman—

"The war for the rebellion was wrong, eternally wrong, and that for the Union was right, eternally right,"
Hon. John Baines and saveral other gentlemen addressed the meeting in a similar

Assemblyman Van Allen declared that if Assemblyman Van Allen declared that if treason is permitted to go on again as it began in 1861 the loyal blood of Union soldiers will rise up and demonstrate that we are capable of having one government in spile of the demonstration of yeaterday.

Mr. Van Allen said that the words of Davis and Gordon were enough to dame them in the estimation of every one who is willing to die under the stars and stripes. He referred to Davis as the arch flend, rising up smid fire-eaters, who called him bleased.

Senator Cogreshall was the last speaker.

bleased.
Senstor Coggeshall was the last speaker.
When he had concluded, the erowd sang,
"We'll hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple
tree." Resolutions previously introduced,
declaring treason odlous, &c., were carried,
and the meeting adjourned.

LONDON, April 30.—The Daily Telegraph, referring to the demonstration at Montgomery, Ala., says: "We think it would be better if Mr. Davis allowed the past to sleep as Lee and Benjamin did."

THE EADS SHIP RAILWAY.

A New Bill to Be Reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce. The Senate committee on commerce yesterday voted to make a favorable re-

Senate committee on commerce yesterday voted to make a favorable report on a new Atlantic and Pacific ship railway bill as a substitute for the original ship bill. Eads and such others as may be associated with him are created a body corporate, with the title of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway Company, with power to issue capital stock and bonds not to exceed in the aggregate \$100,000,000.

The United States obligates itself to pay to said company for a period of five years after the ship railway shall have been completed and tested any sums of money required to make two-thirds of the not revenues of said company amount to the sum of \$3,500,000, provided that the total liability of the government shall in no case exerct the sum of \$7,500,000.

The obligation of the United States shall not attach until the railway shall have transported, in the presence of a board of engineers appointed by the President of the United States, a loaded vessel weighing with her load not less than \$6,000 tons, at an average speed of not less than six miles an hour, and place her in the harbor at the other side of the ishmus without injury to the vessel. At the end of one year thereafter the road is to be in a condition to transport vessels weighing with their cargoes not exceeding 7,000 tons. The guarantee of the United States shall only continue so long as the railway is kept in such repair as to admit the transportation of vessels not exceeding the weight named. It is made the duty of the company to make the returns to the auditor of railroad accounts showing the gross returns, 50 percentum of which shall be assumed to be the net revenues. In no event will be government are to have the right to inspect the books and papers of the company, the latter shall issue its certificates of the guarantee, the company for the remaining two years. During the existence of the guarantee, the company for the period of ten years, shall transport government aball advance moneys to the company, the latter shall issue its certificates of the guaran

to the extent of the tonnage of such prouucts.

The government of the United States
shall have the right to be represented in the
hoard of directors to the extent of twoninths of the whole number. When the advances made by Mexico and the United
States shall have been fully paid, and when
the annual net revenues shall exceed 10 per
centum in gold of the indebtedness of the the annual net revenues shall exceed 10 per centum in gold of the indebtedness of the company, as represented by its stock and bonds, the directors representing the two governments may establish a tariff of rates, provided that the net revenues resulting shall not fall below a sum sufficient to pay said 10 per centum. The reduced tariff shall be increased whenever the revenues shall not amount to 10 per centum of the total indebtedness. The company shall not transport vessels of war, munitions, troops, or contraband of war of any nation at war with the United States or Mexico. Some members of the committee who will oppose the bill in the Senate voted to report it.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The President Favors a Permanent Exposition-The Officers Elected.

Exposition—The Officers Elected.

At the morning session of the American Historical Association yesterday papers were read as follows: "The Attack on Washington City in 1814," by Maj. Gen. George W. Cullum, United States army; "Confederate and Federal Strategy in the Pope Campaign Before Washington in 1862," by Col. William Allen, of Baltimore county, Md., formerly chief of ordnance of Gen. T. J. Jackson's corps; "The Value of Topographical Knowledge in Battles and Companges, with blackboard illustrations," by Maj Hotchkiss, of Staunton, Va., formerly topographical engineer on the staffs of Gens. Robert E. Lee, T. J. Jackson, B. S. Ewell, and J. A. Early; "The Origin of States. Rights," by President Welling, of Columbian University, Washington.

At the evening session the last of the meeting, the committee appointed to walt upon President Cleveland and request his co-operation in securing a proper commemoration in 1852 of the 460th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, reported that the President assured the committee that he felt a deep interest in the matter and infimated that he would take pleasure in bringing it to the attention of Congress in his next annual message. He did not think is likely that Congress, at its present session, would be able to give the subject the consideration it deserved.

Dr. George E. Ellis, president of the Massachuselts Iristorical Society, read a apper on "The Reconstruction of History," Dr. J. F. Jameson, associate in history, Johns Hopkins University, read a paper on "The Reconstruction of History," Johns Hopkins University, read a paper on "The Reconstruction of History," Dr. J. F. Jameson, associate in history, Johns Hopkins University, read a paper on "William Usselinxm, Founder of the Dutch and Swedish West India Companies." The last paper of the meeting was by Rey, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, on "Franklin in France." A resolution was passed thanking the retiring president. Hon. George

last paper of the meeting was by Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, on "Franklin in France." A resolution was passed thanking the retiring president, Hon. George Bancroft, for services rendered the association by his presence and sympathetic interest.

The following named were elected officers of the association for the coming year: President, Justin Winsor, librarian Harvard University. Vice Presidents, Churles Kendell Adama, president Cornell University; Wm. F. Poole, of Chicago Public LiGrary, Secretary, Herbert B. Adams, Johns Hopkins University. Treasurer, Clarence Winthrop Bowen, New York.

Executive council, in addition to the abovenamed officers: Prof. Mn. F. Alem, University of Wisconsin; Charles Dean, Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. Franklin B. Dexter, Yale College, and Hon, Wm. Wirt Henry, Richmond, Va.

The life membership fee was raised from \$25 to \$50. The following-named were elected members of the association: Chief Justice Walte, Senator Wm. M. Evarts, Sepator Joseph R. Hawley, Senator Orville H. Platt, Senator John A. Logan, Hon. Wm. Henry Smith, general manager of the Associated Press; Commodore George E. Belknap, U. S. N.; Dr. J. W. Toner, Washington; Dr. W. W. Godding, Washington; Rear Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins, U. S. N.; Hon. Horatio King, Washington; Rear Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins, U. S. N.; Hon. Horatio King, Washington; Hon. J. K. Upton, Washington; Edward Everett Hale, Jr., Roxbury, Mass.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY

THE ADMINISTRATION'S HOLD-BACK POLICY PLEASES MR. BECK.

There is No Patriotism in Trade". The Per.od of Danger to Our Republic-River and Harbor Bill Curther

After the transaction of miscellaneous business, including the passage of the Fourth of July claims bill, the Senate yeserday resumed consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill.

Mr. Beck took the floor and made a

engthy speech in opposition to the Feye

mendment, relative to ocean mail service. He had always insisted that appropriation bills should not include new legistation, and as the House of Representatives was endeavoring to enforce such a rule, he had deemed it best not to have on this bill a provision having nothing to do with the postal aservice, but looking solely to the building up of our commercial relations. He had only proposed to stand by the rule of the Senate and House. If we were going to launch into a new sea of legislation on appropriation bills, we would have endless appropriation bills. He insisted that it was had polley for the Republicans to force on the administration provisions against which the President, the Postmastor General, and the House of Representatives all protested. The senator from Maine (Mr. Frye) had sought to make the foreign mail provision a mandatory one, but the Postmaster General lad shown to the committee that it would be so detrimental to the public service that the majority of the committee limited the Postmaster General, however, to American vessels, and he was to make contracts for five years.

Mr. Beck read the clause of the President's message relating to the foreign mail provision of last year, which the President said it had been found inexpedient for the Postmaster General to carry out the provisions of the last year's appropriation relating to this subject; that the amount appropriated would not have proved sufficient to carry out the provisions of the last year's appropriation relating to this subject; that the amount appropriated would not have proved sufficient to carry out the provisions of the last year's appropriation relating to this subject; that the amount appropriated would not have proved sufficient to carry out the provisions of the last year's appropriation. Senators on the other side, Mr. Beck said, had not been slow to endeavor to embarrass the education of the public service, and within the smount of the appropriation. Senators on the other side, Mr. Beck said, had not been slow to endeavor to embarrass the education of the public service, and within the smount of the pub bills should not include new legistation, and as the House of Representatives was en-

course that they had shown was not for the good of the public service, and which would only result in giving a bounty or subsidy to a few persons.

Mr. Hale inquired whether there was anything for the Postmaster General to do but to bow his will to the mendate of Congress, if Congress should decide it to be the best policy to send the mails in American vessels in the belief that that course would result in the opening up of increased trade relations.

result in the opening up of increased trade relations.

Mr. Beck said there could be no two opinions about that. When Congress directed the Postmaster General to do a thing, and he undertook willfully to violate the law, no matter how absurd the law might be, he could be impeached by the House of Representatives. But the Postmaster General was endeavoring to give the test service possible. This law would do grees injustice to our people. We could compel the Postmaster General to put the mails on a slow ship, but that was what the President and the Postmaster General to put the mails on a slow ship, but that was what the President and the Postmaster General were protesting against.

Referring to American commerce, Mr. Ieck said no one would go further than he would to extend it, but he wanted it done in the proper way. Men might fairly differ as to the best mode of secomplishing an object. A ship was but a wagon so far as its uses were conversed. When a western man wanted to get his corn or cattle to Liverpool what he would want to find out was how much it would cost him to get it there. That will decide his profits. A ship costing \$200,000 would carry his freight cheaper than one costing \$300,000. That was an important element.

Mr. Plumb asked whether it would not be an important element in the cost of transportation to have the haul shortened by

All. Frimo saked whether it would not be an important element in the cost of trans-portation to have the haul shortened by having the man who made the wagon, ship, or locumotive live nearer to the point where

the grain was raised.

That would give the farmer a market, Mr. Beck said, that would be an important eisment,
Mr. Plumb. Then we are in accord.
Mr. Beck would like to see that done wherever possible. But we could not possibly, he said, consume all that we could make. By means of improved machinery seven men were now doing what it would have taken seventy men to do thirty years ago. We could now make in six mouths all that we could consume in a year. Hence we had to find markets abroad, and when we did find them we had to sell in competition with any pauper in Europe who had the same article for sale. The senator from Kansas (Mr. Plumb) had referred to the American flag. A ship like a wagon, Mr. Beck said, was a private man's property. There was no patriotism in trade. The banker who discounted a note or contracted the currency looked only to himself. If Gen. Lee were living and kept a store in Richmond, and if Gen. Butler kept a store in Richmond, and if Gen. Butler kept a store in Richmond, and if Gen. Butler kept a store in Richmond, and if Gen. Butler kept a store in Richmond, and if Gen. Butler kept a store in Richmond, and if Gen. Butler kept a store in Richmond, and if Gen. Butler kept a store in Richmond, and if Gen. Butler kept a store in Richmond, and if Gen. Butler kept a store in Richmond, and if Gen. Butler kept a store in Richmond, and if Gen. Butler kept a store in retail the court of the sould sell calicose one-half cent a yard cheaper than Gen. Lee, he would ruin him in six months. Frenchmen were devoted to their flag, but that did not prevent them from buying goods in Germany. We would never develop our country fully till we made up our minds to reach foreign markets and abandoned the policy of manufacturing for our own people alone. Our farmers were compelled to sell in the cheapest market—all but 16 per cent for our exports being agricultural products. They had no protection. Mr. Beck then entered upon an elaborate discussion of the tariff. He argued the impossibility of our getting up a tra

meant to say that the wages of labor in England produced results in comfort and suppliness equal to the wages paid in the United States?

United States?

Mr. Beck was not prepared to say that they were so on the average. People there bed not the opportunities they had here. England was a densely crowded country, while this was a great and comparatively unsettled continent. But the English people had doubted their canactities for comfort

England was a great and comparatively unsettied continent. But the English people had doubted their capacities for comfort since they abandoned and reversed the policy that we were now pursuing.

Mr. Edmunds said that the senator from Kentucky could not fail to know that wares in England were not one-half those in the United States, and did not yield to those who carned them anything like the positive results in good food and comfortable living that were realized by labor in the United States, and by "labor" Mr. Edmunds meant to include the senator from Kentucky and himself (Mr. Edmunds)—servybody below lawyers, doctors, and priests. Mr. Edmunds meant to include the senator from Kentucky and himself (Mr. Edmunds)—servybody below lawyers, doctors, and priests. Mr. Edmunds gave instances of wages in Scotland last year when he visited the country, to show that they were less than half those paid in the United States. He ascribed the difference to the protective tariff.

Mr. Beek believed be was as anxious for the welfare of labor as any man, but he differed with Mr. Edmunds. He believed the great trouble with our labor at present was this miserable protective tariff. If protection was so good, why were so many of our people idle?

Mr. Edmunds repeated his inquiry as to whether workingmen were better off here than in England.

Mr. Beek said there was no comparison.

He admitted that they were much better off here, but they were so in spite of a protec-

When Mr. Beck referred to our shipping when Mr. Beck referred to our shipping laws and invesibled against them for pro-bibling American registry to foreign-built ships, Mr. Plumb saked him whether an American could not buy and sall foreign ships if he wanted to do so?

Mr. Beck admitted that he could, but could not sall them under the American flag.

ar. Beck admitted that he could, but could not sail them under the American flag.

Mr. Flumb wanted to know if there was say less money to be made in the business on that account. He had heard Mr. Beck tey there was no "patriotism in business."

Mr. Beck referred to the danger of loss in case of war in Europe.

For a few minutes some spicy personalities were exchanged between Mr. Plumb and Mr. Beck growing out of what Mr. Beck supposed to be a reference by Mr. Flumb to his (Mr. Beck's) foreign birth. When Mr. Plumb discovered Mr. Beck's understanding of his remark, he at once disclaimed any allusion to the question of nationality. Mr. Beck was glad to hear this, as he had not thought it like Mr. Plumb to have made such an allusion.

Mr. Beck occupied the floor, though with considerable interruption, three hours and a belf.

Mr. Hale then addressed the Sanata on

Mr. Hale then addressed the Senate on

considerable interruption, three hours and a ball.

Mr. Hale then addressed the Senate on the smendmont, which appropriates \$500,000 to pay for carrying the United States mails to Central and South America, Australia, China, and Japan at the rate of \$1 a mile for each ontward trip.

He did not care whether it was called a subsidy or compensation for carrying the mails, or an aid to the securing of a larger foreign commerce. It undoubtedly was an attempt to facilitate commerce. The history of what was termed "subsidy" was the history of every nation that had sought to extend its commerce. Great Britain began giving subsides in 1843; had kept it up steadily, and in the past thirty-six years bed peld out in such appropriations \$164,-600,00. No English statesman had dared complain of it. No English political party in all the conflicts that had arison had ever questioned the wisdom of the policy, or opposed it as the senator from Kentucky declared the present administration in the United States to be opposed to this appropriation. If we should appropriate \$500,000 a year for thirty six years in aid of the extension of our commerce, the aggregate would only be a little over \$30,000,000 against the \$164,000,000 which England had expended. France also lad paid subsidies, and Germany had afforted the system, and was becoming a powerful rival of England and France in the commerce of several countries. Meanwhile, Mr. Haie said, the American people had been otherwise engaged. They had long failed to realize the great advantages of trade with Central and South America. Ten years ago a distinguished American, with prophetic vision, had said the period of danger to our republic would be found when it should be too largely over-productive, and that the complications with labor might be such as might well make the foundations of the republic tremble. No man might ben has might well make the foundations of the republic tremble. No man might ben to day that we made in our cotton and woolen mills were piled up in the market. Penns

cotton and woolen mills were piled up in
the market. Pennsylvania ran her forges
and mills on half time. The American
farmer produced more wheat than could be
consumed here. The question them arose,
what markets are open to us? We could
not go scross the Atlantic. That was not
fessible as to our manufactured articles.

Where was our market? Manifestly in
Central and South America—inhabited by
56.00.600 of people of different nationalities. Those people had a great desire for
more inclimate commercial relations with us.
In support of this statement Mr. Haie read
from the report of the late commission to
Central sud South America. He then inquired whether it was the nart of wisdom
for the people of the United States to refuse to take advantage of so favorable an
opportunity for extending their business in
a direction in which it must constantly grow
larger from year to year.

At 5 o'clock, Mr. Hale stifl having the

arger from year to year.
At 5 o'clock, Mr. Hale still having the foor, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Butler, went into executive assion. The doors were reopened an hour later, and the Senate Logouned.

THE HOUSE. In the morning hour Mr. Davis, of Mas-sechusetts, on behalf of the committee on commerce, called up a bill providing for the appointment of a commission of three the appointment of a commission of three persons to investigate the truth of the alexed discovery of the specific causes of yellow fever and of preventing that disease by inoculation, and to obtain all information possible as to the cause and prevention of that disease. Mr. Davis explained that the bill provided for sending an expert commission to Mexico, and if necessary to Brazil, Havana, and the Ceutral American states, for the purpose of investigating the merits of the methods cursued by Drs. Freire and Carmona for the prevention of yellow fever by inoculation. He cited the opinions of high American scientific and Figure and Carmona for the prevention of yellow fever by inocculation. He cited the opinions of high American scientific and medical authorities strongly urging the appointment of the commission, and he quoted from statements made by Dr. Car-mona to show the success which that gen-tleman had schleved in his system of in-oculation.

oculation.

Mr. Caldwell, of Tennessee, opposed the bill, and pending action the morning hour expired, the committee rose, and the bill resumed its place on the calendar.

The House then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Weilborn, of Texas, in the light) of the whole the resumed the place and harder any order.

the whole (Mr. Wellborn, of Texas, in the chair) on the river and harbor appropriation bill, the pending amendment being one providing that the appropriation for the Missouri river shall be expended under the direction of the Sectetary of War without the intervention of the Missouri river exaministion. The amendment was rejected, but it was agreed that a vote should be allowed on it in the House.

Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, favored a liberal appropriation for the Missouri river. It was true there was but little commerce could to day, the chief cause of this being the construction of railroads and the pooling of freight. The question presented was whether Congress, looking to the future population that would be on the great area ranged by the river, should not improve the Missouri river. Congress could construct Missouri river. Congress could construct a waterway for \$10,000 a mile which would save millions and millions of dollars to that

save millions and millions of dollars to that grain region.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, suggested that the gentlemen spoke of "constructing a waterway" thus accidentally stating the real situation.

Mr. Anderson. At that time I was thinking of logging streams up in Maine.

Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, inquired why the system of transportation by barges was not in use? The truth was there was nothing in all this talk about the immense quantity of freight that would go down the Missouri. There was comparatively little to go down. It was not the direction the freight sought.

freight sought.

Fr. Anderson explained that barge lines Mr. Anderson explained that barge lines were not running for the reason that grain was not taken from New Orleans by ocean vessels, but the day would soon some when ocean vessels would earry grain from New Orleans as from New York. Congress must look to the peeds of the future. Just as the east, decade by decade, had lost its power upon this floor, so it would continue to lose it in the future. Population was going westward, and the day was coming when the west would be something more then simply an annex to the great ports of the Atlantic coast.

Mr. Clardy, of Missouri, moved to increase from \$500,000 to \$600,000 the appropriation for the improvement of the Missis sppi river, from the mouth of the lilitation of the mouth of the lilitation to provide the mouth of the lilitation the mouth of the lilitation to the mouth of the Clarker.

VICTORY NUMBER ONE.

THE PHILADELPHIAS DEFEATED IN AN INTERESTING GAME.

The Nationals Win Their First Championship Contest-Six Thousand Spectators in Attendance - Games Elsewhere and Other Spring Sports.

The Nationals opened their championship season yesterday, at Capitol Park, in a very auspicious manuer, defeating the Philadelphias in a close and exciting game before an audience of some 6,000 speciators by the score of 6 to 3. All the city seemed to be congregated in and around the ball mence the exhibition the grounds were packed with enthusiasts eager to witness the contest. Many prominent statesmen of both houses of Congress were present as of both houses of Congress were present as well as the majority of the local cilicials of the capital city, and the laddes, who were out in full force, added greatly to the general effect by their bright and takteful spring costumes. Indeed, taking it all in all, the multitude that assembled at Capitol Park yesterday was one which any city might be prond of, and the receipts taken at the box office must have made the hearts of the managers glad.

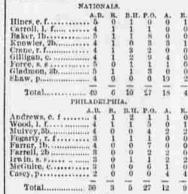
The visitors were first to appear on the grounds in preliminary practice and were loudly cheered, but the greeting given them was nothing compared to the ovation tendered the home team as they came on the field with Phil Baker at their head.

Premptly at 4:30 Umpire Connally called

was nothing compared to the ovation tendered the home team as they came on the field with Fill Baker at their head.

Premptly at 4:00 Umpire Connaily called gone and the Nationals went to the bat. Paul Hines went out at first on an assist of h win's, Carrell struck out, Baker made a base hit and went to second on Fogarty's error of Knowles's slow ball to third, Crane hit safely over second, but Andrews returned the ball to McGuire at the home platein time to eateh Baker, thus retiring the side without a score. The "Phillies" were more fortunate in their helf of the inning, as Andrews, the first man to face Shaw, made a clean three-base hif, and Wood followed up the good example set him by knocking the sphere over right field fence for a home run. I bings at this point began to look blue for the home boys, and local enthusiasts were, to say the least, discouraged at the outlook. Mulvey was easily retired on strikes, Shaw gave Fogarty his base on called balls, and he went to second on a steal, to third on a passed ball, and crossed the Lome plate on Farrar's fly to right field, at least the umpire said hed did, but it was a questionable decision. This gave the visitors a lead of three runs, that it was all they were able to make, as after the first inning they had to be content with seeing the Nationals do the second. In the second finning the home team commerced proceedings by Gilligan getting first on a clean hit and after Force had struck out, scoring on Gladmon's rattling three-begger. Shaw went out on a fly to Wood, but Hines sent the "Level" across the home plate on his base hit to left center, but both he and Carroll, who reached first on six balls, were left, as Baker retired the side on a fly to Mulvey. From this inning until the seventh no runs were made by the Nationals, but then they opened up in earnest. Carroll started off with a two-begger, Baker went to first on Irwin's erior, stole second. Knowles was given his base on balls, and on hits by Crane and Force all three scored amid great enthusiasm,

Soth nines played well, but the home Both three played well, but the home team are deserving of much praise, and bradked themselves in great shape. Shaw's pitching, Gilligan's catching, and Baker's play at first base were the fielding features of the Nationals, while Gladmon and Force did good work at critical moments. For the visitors Wood, Farrell, Farrar, and McGuire did well. Crane and Andrews led the hatting for their respective sides. The score follows:



Sr. Lovis, April 29.—The Longue series petied here to-day, and institutional as aw and really cold atmosphere, fully 5,000 ersons were on the grounds. At Concinnation O 0 0 0 4—
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 4—
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 4—
At Louisville, Ky.—The Louisville-Pittsbur game was postponed on account of rain.
HORSE RACES.

NEW ORLEANS, April 29.—There was a fair attendance at the races to-day. The weather was clear and warm. The track was lumpy. The first race was for besten houses, one mile, ascola won by a head. Earns Brown second, Charley Lucas third, heating Lord Coloridge, Juliet M, and Glaude Brannson. Time, 1:182, The second race was one and one-third miles. Thus war, Bonanza second, Josh Billings third. Time, 2:10.

Third race—The Howard Stakes, one mile and a half, had only two starters. Bob Miles hed from the hart, and made the pace slow instil entering the homestretch, when Monocrat went up even and came under the string a winner by two lengths. Time, 2:48. Post odds against Bob Miles 1 to 2: Monocrat, 2 to 1.

The fourth was a selling race, with the usual conditions, at a mile and a sixteenth. Chandilly led to the half mile pile, where Brevet was closely pressed by Lagain, butcame in a winner by the date of the half mile pile, where Brevet was closely pressed by Lagain, butcame in a winner by the fall a longth, Ligan second, four legits whead of Gloods third; beating Chandilly. Time, this Block watts was seratched. For doth—Assainst Ligan, 8 to 10. Chandilly. Time, the file was a large of the spring meeting. The weather was all that could be desired. The track was in good condition, and the misensance large.

First rice—The Jackson Stakes, for 2-year-olds, with 150 added: one-half mile. Starters, Brist fire—The Jackson Stakes, for 2-year-olds, with 150 added: one-half mile. Starters, Brist fire—The Jackson Stakes, for 2-year-olds, with 150 added: one-half mile. Starters, Brist fire—The Jackson Stakes, for 2-year-olds, with 150 added: one-half mile. Starters, Brist fire—The Jackson Stakes, for 2-year-olds, with 150 added: one-half mile. Starters, Brist fire—The Jackson Stakes, for 2-year-olds, with 150 added: one-half mile. Starters, Brist fire—The Jackson Stakes, for 2-year-olds, with 150 added: one-half mile. Starters.

gat (Lewis), Procrastination (Crittenden), Po-ciect (Stoval), Peteen won by a nose, Prodigal second, Carmian third, Time, 274, Fecond rave—The Kernessa Stakes, for threa-year olds, with \$600 added, one mite. Starters, Herminge (telval), Kennebec (L. Janes), Hir-die Hill (Harris), Ada D (Booth), Prima Donna (Elebardson), Red Girl (Wilbert), Cuban Queen (Telly), Annie Martin (Fot), Katrina (Lewis),

Red Girl won by a new, Ada D second. Cuban Queen third. Time, 1-175.

Third mee-Purse \$500, a free handican; one and one-sixteenth miles. Starters: Falconer (Johnson), Wahoo (Harris), Gebnald (Crittenden), Bostlinek (stoval), Eadurer (Withers), Clay Pate (Bichardson), Adones of Brien, Falconer won by haif a benath, Adones second, Grimaldi third. Time 1-54.

Fourth race—Selling: purse 2506 six forlongs. Starters: Planter, Straightfush, Revoke, Patience, Kershaw, Alex Ament, Rochelle, Archibishop, Glenbau, Arbitan, Ascender, Grown by a longth, Red Buck second, Revoke third. Time, 1794.

TO DIE THIS MORNING.

Sommerfield and Lee to be Hanged at 11:30 o'Clock - Preparations Com-

jail for the double execution that takes place to day. During yesterday both Sommerfield and Lee were visited by their re-lations. Lawyer Taylor, Lee's counsel, called to see him. He told Lee that he had

merileid and Lee were visited by their relations. Lawyer Taylor, Lee's counsel, called to see him. He told Lee that he had just left the President, and that there was no hope for him.

Sommerfield was notified that a similar effort in his behalf had also failed, the President declining to intercede.

Last night Mr. Roberts, with several lady members of the Israel M. E. Church and St. Paul's Chapel, held a religious service in the double cell for Lee. Himms were sung, in which Lee Himms were sung, in which Lee Himms were sung, in which Lee composed. He expressed the desire for Mr. Roberts to remain with him during the night, and to accompany him to the scaffold to-day. Mr. Roberts consented to do so. The ladies remained with Lee a long time affer the service. On bidding them good-by he thanked them for their kindness to him.

during the fore part of the night, kept in his cell. Mr. Roberts read and talked with him. During the night the calminess that was noticeable in the early hours of the night gave way to despondency and his weakness was apparent.

About midulght Rev. Mr. Schneider came to the jail and immediately entered the docmed man's cell and engaged in short payer. Mr. Schneider, after coming out, told the officers that Sommerfield was fully resigned. Mr. Schneider stated that Sommerfield's reason for giving him the revolver was that Sommerfield and a horor of any one getting the waspon. He told Mr. Schneider to get it from the property clerk and destroy it. He did not want it to come into the hands of any one, so that it would become a matter of notoriety. Sommerfield seeds his pastor to thank the warden and the officers for their kind attention to birm. Rev. Mr. Schneider ramaned all night. Sommerfield and a horor of any one getting the waspon. He told Mr. Schneider to get it from the property clerk and destroy it. He did not want it to come into the hands of any one, so that it would become a matter of notoriety. Sommerfield sealed to his cell and the had committed.

While the services were going on

them in a wondering way. Sommerfield called Mr. Jobnson to him and said, "I wast to emoke with you; this is my last night on earth." Pointing to the reporters he asked, "Who are those men?"

"Reporters for the press." "You ought not to let them in here." Hether resumed his smoking. The presence of the reporter engaged in writing seemed to make him quali. After smoking some time he got up and want to his cell, where he waited with much expectancy for his pastor, Rev. L. H. Schneider. He did not care to talk with any one except the guards. He told Mr. Johnson that all he wanted to say was that he would rather die than go to the penticutary. Loc. At 12:30 o'clock Sommerfield and Lee were in their cells fast asleep, and at 1:30 o'clock were still sleeping soundly.

Lee made public during the night a history of his trip in the United States steamship Gettysburg to the Mediterranean. He went to Jerusalem, he says, and put the two fingers which he used in murdering his wife in the footprints of the Saviour. In referring to his wife, he said that the cause of his erime was the falling out on the right of the deed.

The death march will start from the cells of the condemned to the scaffold about 11:30 a. m. The march will be as follows: Deputy Warden B. Russand Bobert Strong, Rev. L. H. Schneider, Officers Coleman and Woodward with Sommerfield between them,

L. H. Schreider, Officers Coleman an Woodward with Sommerfield between them followed by Officer James Coughlin guarding Lee. At the rear of the procession will follow the relations of the condemned and the juries. Officers W. C. Croeker and G. W. Dutton will be stationed at the foot of the scaffold. The men will, it is believed, hold up until the end.

Eight-Hour Demonstration. layor of making eight hours a day's work took

place to-night. There was a monster torchight procession, in which many thousand men, representing all classes of labor, took part, followed by a mass meeting at Conceptation, the followed by a mass meeting at Conceptation of the where addresses were made by P. J. McGuire, of Cieveland, Ohlo, secretary of the Carpenters' Brotherhood; J. J. McNamara, of Washington, and others. It is understood that the house acreenters will demand elabit hours after May 1. The builders re willing to compromise on nine hours, but there is not much probability of an amicable settlement, and a strike is looked for. Tonight's meeting was very enthusiastic, and it is raid that all branches of hoor will demand shorter hours before very long. place to night. There was a monster torch-

B. W. Summy Married,

St. Joseph. Mo., April 29.—A so-victy event of more than usual brilliancy look place this evening, at 8 o'clock, in the marriage of Dr. B. W. Summy, of Washington. D. C., and Miss Kate Strong, daughter of C D. C., and Miss Kate Strong, daughter of Col.
J. W. Strong, manager of the Duly Heralds of
this city. The ceremony was performed in
the Christian Church by Hev. M. M. Goode,
the pastor, and after it the bridal party and a
few intimate friends repaired to the residence
of the bride's parents, where a reception was
given until 10 o'clock. To morrow morning
the bride and groom leave for Chicago, where
they will remain for two weeks, and then proceed to Washington, which will be their home.
The bride is one of the best known and most
popular young ladles in this city.

The B. and O. Going Into Jersey City. BALTIMORE, Md., April 20.—The Evening New mays: A private dispatch received in this city from New York states that the Bultimore and from New York states that the Baltimore and Ohio has finished its line to Chester, Pa., and that it will connect with Reading and establish a line to New York by way of Jersey Central, beginning bosiness early next month. A rumor has also been effectiated in this city that freight business was to be begin about the middle of next month. At the Baltimore and Ohio central building to-day the statement could not be confirmed converning, the early sommencement of freight transportation, although an officer of the company said that, unless rome unforseen accident should happen, the Chester connection would be completed by Wednesday.

.Commander of the Oyster Navy. Anxarous, Mr., April 25.—The board of public words to-day elected Jacob H. Plowman, of Harford county, commander of the oyster navy, to succeed the late Capt. James 1. Waddell, Mr. Flowman was one of the Harford county representatives in the house of delegates during the recent session of the legislature.

MONTREAL, April 29.—The firms of D. & J.

The Weather.

stationary temperature.

Thermometric readings—3 a. m., 52.9°; 7 a. m., 55.5°; 11 a. m., 67.0°; 2 p. m., 66.0°; 7 p. m., 58.0°; 11 p. m., 52.0°; mean tempera-ture, 58.0°; maximum, 70.0°; minimum, 50.0°; mean relative humidity, 74.0°; total precipita-

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE WILL NOT BE DRAGGED INTO ISOLATED ACTION.

Dismarck Proposes Effective Blockade of Greek Ports-Catholicism in China -Dissensions in the Spanish Cabinet -

ATREES, April 29 .- It is maintained in official circles here that Count de Mouy, the French ambassador, promisel that if Greece disarmed she would be rewarded by having assured to her the frontler promleed in the treaty of Berlin.

Count de Mouy has been instructed to

notify the Greek government that France is not disposed to be dragged into the present dispute beyond enabling Greece to maintain good relations with the powers, and that the French government intends to avoid isolated action.

The reply of the Greek government to the

ultimatom of the powers is due on Tuesday next, when the foreign ministers will be recalled unless Greece consents to disarm. recalled unless Greece consents to disarm.

London, April 30.—The Chronicle's
Vienna dispatch says that M. Manos, the
Greek minister, has handed to Count Kalnoky the reply of M. Delyamis to the ultimatum of the powers. The answer is to
the effect that the ultimatum ought to be
withdrawn; that Greece is willing to submit her claims to the diplomatic consideration of the powers, but cannot with hance. tion of the powers, but cannot with honor yield to dictation.

The Times dispatch confirms this. Prince

Bismarck has proposed that the powers maintain an effective blockade of Greek

PANIS, April 29.—It is stated that the pope, in the event of establishing diplomatic relations with China, which is probable, will appoint a prelate of French nativity to be the papal nucleo at Penin. This step will be taken by his holiness, in is said, to show France that the vatical entertains no intention of depriving her of the privilege which she now enjoys as protector of the Catholic missions in China.

DISSENSION IN THE SPANISH CARINET. DISSESSION IN THE SPANISH CABINET.
MADRID, April 29.—There is serious dissension in the cabinet. The friction is due to the refusal of the other ministers to yield to the demands of Senor Camacho, the minister of finance, for economy in the budget, which he insists is necessary. A crisis is impending.

"VIVE LE PRANCE." STHANDURG, April 25.—A Freuch officer attired in uniform was married here yesterday to an Alsatian lady. After the ceremony a crowd of 3,600 persons followed the officer, shouting "Vive le France" and displaying great enthusiasm. The police dispersed the mob. ANOTHER TOWN BURNED

VIENNA, April 20.—The town of Brige-teran, near Stry, in Austrian Galicia, has been destroyed by fire. Brigeteran was inhabited entirely by German colonists. The Battle of Missionary Ridge. The National Rifles' Armory was moderately well filled last night with an audience gathered

wen mised asstraight with an antilence gathered to hear the story of the batile of "Missionary Ridge." Maj. Gen. John C. Fremont presided, and introduced Gen. John B. Tarchin, who, for more than an hour and half, entertained and instructed the audience with fits very extending the graphic description of the operations of the farmy of the Cumberland around Chattanogas. Culmimating in the battle of Missionary Ridge, and in the utter defeat and rout of the considerant army under Gen. Braxeo.

Ringe. That battle was, he said, a surprise to the considerant and also to Gen. Brang-to frant because the rank and file of his army outgen-raided him by accomplishing more than he had expected, and to Brang-because he considered his position impregnable and unassaliable. Co. J. W. Eldridge, who commanded a portion of the confederate artillery in that battle, was next introduced, and briefly related some of the events that occurred under his eye. He expressed the opinion that one reason for the derivated the contederates was that they had become thoroughly demoralized, having lost all confidence in Gen. Paugs, when they considered mentally and physically unit to cummand an army. Mr. Abe Springstein, the drummer boy of Missionary Ridge, gave two drum solos, one in luntation of the leattle and the other of Brang's train going to Adianta after the battle. to hear the story of the battle of "Missionary

G. A. R. Elect Ex-President Hayes. f CLEVELAND, April 29 .- At the twentieth an nual encomponent of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Ohio, Col. A. L. Con-Francisco.
To-night a great camp fire was held, at which ex-President Hayes, Gov. Foraker, Gov. Alger, of Michigan, and Corp. Tanner, of Brooklyn, made addresses. The encampment unanimently veted in fivor of Corp. Jamps Tanner, of New York, formational commander.

The minority report of the Senate select com-mittee on woman suffrage on the joint resolu-

mittee on woman suffrage on the joint resolu-tion granting the right of suffrage to women was presented to the Senateyesterday. It con-sists of extracts from a volume entitled "Let-ters from a Chimney Corner," by a lady in Chiego, and the minority report on a similar bill of the same committee in the last Cogress. The report is signed by Senators Brown and Cockrell. A Reconciliation. The following entered in the order-book at the clerk's office ended the divorce suit brought by Robt. Craig against Mary D. Craig;

"The parties to this suit having compromised all their differences since the filing of this bill by colabiliting as may and wife, and the com-plainant having thus condoned all fault, if any kirted, on the part of the defaulant, the clerk will please enter the bill dismissed." Select Readings, Prof. Edward C. Townsend, the popular

elecutionist, will give some select readings in the church parlor of Metropolitan Church to Rilled by the Cars.

Information was received yesterday from Platisburg, Clarke county, Ohio, that Mr. John T. Widdleembe, father of Thomas W. Widdle-combe, of Leadingham & Co., was killed at that place yesterday by the cars.

The Little German Band. A well built man stopped a few moments on the avenue the other night to listen to a Ger-man band and suddenly dropped dead.

"STEPSIAE," the literary leader of the Russian revolutionists, is residing in London, writing for the press, and engaged on two new books. He proposes within a year to visit this country. He is a young man of less that 31 years.

A NEWSPAPER Is to be started in Fetterman, W. T., by M. C. Barlow, with the alliterative title of Bill Barlow's Budget, NOTES FROM THE CAPITOL.

By a vote of yeas 120, mays 97, the House or

Conference committees were ordered by the fouse on Sepate amendments to House bills authorizing the construction of bridges over various rivers.

a remodelic delay can up to marm.

Senator Dawes, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported favorably a bill to suthorize the Secretary of the Interior to purchase a ract of eighty-four acres of land for the Indian training school at Salem, Oreg., at a cost of \$15,000, payment to be madu in abor performed by the pupils of the school.

by the pupils of the school.

Senator McMillan Introduced a bill to provide for securing statistics of the value and extent of the vessel fisheries of the United State. It requires the owners or agents of fishing or wheling vessels to furnish to the Treasury Department all information required regarding the quantity and kinds or fash taken or transported by them, the boadion where obtained, do. and fixes a punalty for their failure to do so.